THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both pa pers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:
$90,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.
If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertisement will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then sold, it will be continued until the 15th September.
They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.
Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.
They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.
Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.
Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.
The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—td.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
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W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
66—
July 10, 1855.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultnral House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE AT THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expreseed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.
Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.
W. L. POMEROY.
July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.
Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber. Price one dollar, free of postage.
CH. C. RABOTEAU.
Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 87—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JULY 25, 1855. No. 70.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Levet's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr.-R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.
Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.
The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.
Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.
BENJ. F. HANKS.
Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.
Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.
A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.
July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.
Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.
L. H. SANDERS.
Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 63—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.
R. N. SLEDD.
May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all re spects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING S E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated.
Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the
E. RUFFIN.
September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOANTO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93-tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIR just received direct from our Manufactory.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1853. 53—

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subscription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address.
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.
We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.
July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OWING TO THE FAILURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Beaufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Road, the period for receiving proposals for the work between Newbern and Beaufort, will not be closed on to-morrow the 28th as advertised, but will be suspended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day, of which due notice will be given.
N. B.—Those proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.
JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President.*
W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, *Chief Engineer.*
July 6, 1855. 65—6t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. P. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmitlis shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

Stage Line from Morrisville via of Chapel Hill to Hillsborough.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RUNNING A TWO-HORSE STAGE from Morrisville, on the North Carolina Road, to Hillsborough, by way of Chapel Hill—*daily* Stage leaves Morrisville at seven o'clock in the morning, breakfast at Mrs. Barbee's, and reaches Chapel Hill at eleven o'clock, and Hillsborough by six o'clock; leaves Hillsborough at five, breakfast at Chapel Hill, and reaches Morrisville at six. Persons who wish to take this route will do well to take no ticket further than to Morrisville.
MAYNARD & ALLISON.
June 20, 1855. 61—4w.

GORDONTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on Monday, the 2d of July, 1855, under the superintendence of Miss A. E. Woodson. Rates of tuition per session of five months, as follows:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$5,00
Arithmetic, grammar and geography,	6,50
Philosophy, botany, history, &c.,	8,00
Algebra, geometry, chemistry, rhetoric, &c.,	10,00
Music and use of instrument,	15,00
French,	5,00

Board can be had at Gordonton, the residence of the teacher, for $6,00, and in the surrounding neighborhood for $5.
June 2, 1855. 56—4tw.

Franklinton Male and Female Institute.
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON THE 1st Monday in July. For a Catalogue of particulars address the Principals.
Mr. & Mrs. D. S. RICHARDSON.
June 20, 1855. 61—3t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.
TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.
REFERENCES: Right Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.
RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 84—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Know Nothing Deceptions.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I feel called on to write a few lines in vindication of myself, which you will have the kindness to insert in your paper. Never having written an article for publication in my life, I feel somewhat at a loss. I will therefore be as concise as possible, and cut the matter as short as practicable.

At the Democratic convention at Franklinton, last April, I made a public denunciation of the Know Nothing organization. I stated that I had been induced to have one degree conferred on me in that dark order, and that I disclaimed or abhorred the organization, which disclaimer was substantially copied in your weekly issue of the 25th of April, which contained no disclosure of secrets in words or signs. I thought I had discharged my duty as a good citizen, when I had denounced the dark order and warned all good people, and Democrats in particular, to beware of it. Had they been quiet, there the matter might have rested; but from that day the vile tongue of slander and persecution has been at work against me—not openly and manly to my face, but secretly and clandestinely. I am living in a community where I was born and raised; and where I have ever resided. I have no favors to ask at the hands of Know Nothings in any shape. It is only necessary to be known by whom and for what purpose these base and ungentlemanly insinuations have been set afloat.

I think it will be proper to give some of the circumstances under, and the means by which I was induced to join the order. I never sought them, but they sought me. Some time in the month of January last I happened at Forestville on a Saturday evening, not knowing or suspecting that there was to be a K. N. lodge held there on that occasion. I had, however, heard a few days before that there was likely to be one established at that place. A little after dark a number of persons began to gather in, which, for that neighborhood, was quite unusual up to that time, and I began to suspect something, and remarked that I would leave, as I might be in the way. I was told by a gentleman that I was not. In a little while the company had nearly all dispersed, I knew not whither. Very soon the same gentleman came in and asked to see me privately. I did not suspect his business until it was disclosed to me. He asked me if I did not wish to go and hunt for the Know Nothings. I told him I knew nothing about them, and I would go into nothing in the dark. We had some further conversation which I do not precisely recollect, but which convinced me that they were close by and would be very easily found. I then proceeded to assure him that if my connection with that order would in any way suppress, or even trammel my religion to my God or my politics to my country, that I would have nothing to do with it—that I held both sacred and inviolable, and that I would maintain them through life and contend for them in death; to which he replied that he did not know that I could be a Know Nothing. I responded that I did not care if I could not, and we parted, he returning, I suppose, to the council room, and I to the store from which I had been invited. In a short thim there came another gentleman and requested to see me privately. Not knowing that he belonged to the order, I did not suspect his business until it was made known to me. He asked me if a certain man had not been talking to me about joining the Know Nothings. I told him he had, and proceeded to recapitulate what I said to the other man in reference to my religion to my God and my politics to my country; and he stated that the other gentleman knew nothing about it—it would have no such tendencies as to suppress or trammel either. He assured me it was as much a Democratic as a Whig measure, and I understood from that that it was, to some extent, a Democratic measure. He said the society was composed of Democrats and Whigs, and they were for the constitution as it is; by which I understood they were for a strict construction of the constitution, and that there was nothing in the regulations of the organization that would conflict with the spirit of the constitution. Another inducement held out was that it was carrying every thing before it in the North, and one of the objects and tendencies was to put down the Northern abolitionists and the Southern disunionists, thereby allaying that great fanatical strife, so much to be dreaded, in Congress; and about the first thing that occurred to my mind was, that if the Northern abolitionists were silenced, there would be no Southern disunionists. There were other things spoken of, but these were the prominent inducements held out. I told the gentleman, "on these terms I will go with you and see what you have to say and do."

We walked immediately to the council room, I was invited to a seat, and very soon asked if I belonged to that Order. My reply was, that I did not know—that I had been invited there by a gentleman. I then rose upon my feet, and to be certain that no difficulty should originate, and before any secret of any character was revealed to me, I remarked to the whole council that if my connection with that Order would in any way suppress or even trammel my religion to my God or my politics to my country, I would disavow* the whole concern. A gentleman of intelligence remarked that he did not think there was any danger, but if I found it so I could withdraw. I was then requested to take a little obligation of secrecy which they said they had all taken, and intended to keep sacred as long as they lived; and I was induced to proceed on the faith of the assurances given me, with the avowed declaration on my part that if it conflicted with those assurances I would disavow the whole concern.—Having confidence that all would be right we proceeded to the 8th question in the ritual. I saw that was calculated to control my vote at the ballot-box. I told them that would have to be left to my own discretion; I would not vote for any man that I did not wish to, neither would I vote against any man for whom I chose to vote. So that was left just where we found it.

I was then told there was yet another obligation to be taken before the secret could be revealed, and I was positively assured that that should not conflict with any duty I owed to myself, to my family, my country or my God. On that assurance we proceeded again. We had not gone far before coming to a clause which required me to comply with the will of a majority of that council in all things, both political and social, though it might conflict with my own personal preference, I stopped the gentleman and reminded him of the terms on which I started. I told him if I chose to vote for a man I would do it, though every other man in the State should vote against him; and on the other hand if I chose to vote against a man I would do so, though every other man in the State should vote for him. I was asked if I would not go through in the usual way—that there would be an explanation given on that by-and-by. I told him the explanation would have to come first; which he proceeded to give. It was simply that if I had any conscientious scruples I could withdraw at any time. I was then asked if I would not comply or withdraw, and I answered that I would do one or the other. He then proceeded and went through the first degree. These two items being the most prominently objectionable at the moment, were both repelled.

When the ceremonies were through I was informed that all former political ties or associations were severed, and that I had entered into a new political association, to which I listened without reply, but with much astonishment. I knew I had not expected nor agreed to any thing like that. Then there were some very invective remarks made against the President and his administration, to which I replied I was supprised to hear it, but was not prepared to make a speech in his defence, as I had quit reading politics for the past two years and was not informed on the subjects.

On reflection and examination I found the whole a most flagrant deception and imposition. I never attended the council at any time after that night. I waited some weeks to see how things were managed, and to understand more fully the principles of the Order, by conversing with those who were members of it. I learned that *a man did not vote a freeman's ticket if he belonged to that Order*. He was bound by his oath, and held responsible to vote as a majority of the council might direct, though it might be entirely foreign to his own will and choice; and which is in perfect unison with Mr. Shpard's answer to Mr. Branch's question on that subject in their debate on the 11th inst., at Rolesville.

Every individual that is initiated is told, I suppose, that if he has conscientious scruples he can withdraw. When I applied for a withdrawal I was asked the reasons for so doing, and on their being assigned I was told they did not form a justifiable cause for conscientious scruples; therefore it was not probable that I could withdraw. Not willing that they should judge my conscience or be the keepers of it, I rejoined with that independence and indignation which any freeman ought to feel, coupled with a threat, which changed the tone very suddenly, and I was told that I might withdraw, but others could not—*that several had tried in Raleigh and been refused*, which fact I had learned before. Perhaps you say, "Then I would care nothing about a withdrawal—I would break off and act the part of a free citizen and vote as I please." So would I; but in doing that you would incur a penalty which the circumstances of many will not allow, and nothing but the independence of an American citizen would enable him to bear. This is the penalty: To be expelled from the Order; to have your name posted and circulated throughout the different councils as a perjurer and a traitor to God and your country; a being unfit to be employed, entrusted, countenanced or supported in any transaction of business whatever; as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed.

Now, just imagine yourself a man in indigent circumstances, with a wife and children dependent on you for their support, and you should be located where this Order embraced a large majority of the people, what greater coercion could be offered than the combined action of this Order to force you to surrender your rights and privileges as a freeman, notwithstanding you were told in the outset that none of your constitutional rights should be abridged and nothing demanded of you that would conflict with your duty to yourself, your family, your God or your country? Shall such a spirit and such principles be tolerated by Americans citizens, together with persecution and religious intolerance?

I was not at Laws' store on the 14th inst., when Mr. Rayner made a political speech; but I learn he said that any person who made any disclosures in reference to this organization, before the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention which removed the obligation of secrecy, was forsworn and a vile perjured man; which declaration he and his coadjutors may settle among themselves. I will mention a single fact in the obligation of the first degree, which forbids the members to mention the name of any person that may be seen in the organization, and binds them not even to admit that they know of the existence of any such organization; but notwithstanding this it was currently reported that H. W. Miller, Esq., in his Norfolk speech last spring, just before the Virginia election, said the order did exist and that he had taken all three of its degrees, and went on, according to report, to speak of the character of the organization. Now, whether Mr. Rayner intended to implicate Mr. Miller or not, is not for me to say. I have always looked on Mr. Miller as quite a gentleman, but if he done these things it was certainly a disclosure. I recollect again, in Raleigh, at May Court, Mr. Rayner was standing in front of the Court House door, with a considerable crowd around him, and was speaking of the organization very freely, saying he belonged to it, talking about the National Convention and of Wilson and others as belonging to the Order, &c. I don't know whether he considers that a disclosure or not, but it was *before* the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention.

The organization is in its infancy. How could it have grown up so fast had not its members circulated its existence very industriously? There are many persons in this county that have been consulted in reference to joining and told where they could go to find the order. Now if Mr. Rayner goes on at this rate he will implicate his brethren very strongly. It don't make so much difference about the language used, so that you convince the mind of a fact. Under the secrecy of this order there were convincing facts that these persons belonged to it and knew that it existed. According to Mr. Rayner these violated their obligation and stand charged with perjury, while his own testimony places himself in the same position! How will the brotherhood take that? My opinion is a little different from Mr. Rayner's. I think, after seeing the corruption and fraud of the order, compliance and action with it is worse perjury than any revelation they can make.

JAMES A. HICKS.

Wake Co., July 21, 1855.

*I use the word "disavow" in the sense Webster gives it, viz: To deny, disown, reject, disclaim—to disavow a party or its principles; to dissent from, not to admit as true or justifiable; not to vindicate, as when a government disowns the act of its agents.

For the Standard.

Mr. Rayner at Weldon.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—According to appointment Mr. Rayner made his advent into our village yesterday, and addressed the audience assembled on that occasion, (about five hundred in number,) in a speech of some three hours length. If you have heard Mr. Rayner on the stump within the last six months I have no doubt you have heard the speech he spoke here yesterday, with the exception, perhaps, of a copious interlarding of the most scurrilous abuse of those who oppose his party that I ever heard from the lips of a decent public speaker—a practice which it is to be hoped he is not in the habit of indulging.

The preparations for the convenience of the crowd were good, the *village church* with an ample shelter in front serving to screen them from the sun's rays, and a plentiful dinner being set out for the refreshment of the "inner man." At about one o'clock Mr. R. made his bow to the audience and commenced his address. He apologized for the refusal of the party to admit of a discussion on the occasion by Democratic speakers, and said that, no doubt, the Democrats felt consolation rather than chagrin at the refusal. (By-the-by, he did not use the term *Democrat* but *anti-American*, by which *he meant* the Democratic party, though he denied the existence of such a party at this time.) He gave the "common people" of both the old parties the credit of being honest, but contended the leaders of each, as a general thing, were dishonest demogogues, and therefore he and his present associates had cut the whole concern and formed a pure and patriotic party. He said he was not there to discuss party politics—he had done such things in his life, but had now renounced them. He gave a running history of parties in this country since the formation of the government, and asserted that they were all dead, having performed the work for which they were organized. After indulging in the above strain for some time, he drew himself up for the dash, and pitched into the administration, Foreigners, Catholics, Dr. Pritchard, Billy Holden, Johnny Roke and Mr. Wilder, and started to frame a joke at the expense of our worthy young countyman, Mr. Connigland, but the latter happened to be present and promptly put a stop to that part of the fun.

It would take a large portion of the space of your paper, were I to follow Mr. R. through all the windings and turnings of his speech—a speech more replete with coarse abuse than any I ever had the agony of listening to. He characterized the President as an "unfeeling wretch and a heartless tyrant;" spoke of the administration as "Pierce and his minions;" designated the officers of the government as "minions and pimps of power;" again described the administration, which a large majority of the people placed in power, as "a man of craven heart with *seven slaves* crawling around his chair to make their daily reports of how many native Americans they had decapitated," with much more in the same strain, which I have not room to write.

His allusion to and abuse of Catholics and foreigners, was, with perhaps slight variation, what he has repeated over and over in all his recent speeches, at least those of them that I have heard, and what has been printed and kept as standing matter in most of the new light organs for the last six months. He was particularly severe on "renegade Whigs," especially those, including Mr. Stevens, who have repudiated the Native American, or Know Nothing order. But it is impossible for me to follow him, in a short letter, through his various meanderings. Suffice it to say that the speech was begun, concluded and cheered (not quite) as might have been expected, and that, if it effected anything at all, it was in favor of the Democratic cause. Neither the Democratic party nor Dr. Shaw were annihilated, but, on the contrary, the former were never in better spirits nor more enthusiastic, and the election of the latter is certain, if the people will turn out on the first Thursday in August, which, from the interest manifested everywhere in the good cause, I have no doubt they will do.

On Saturday next 28th inst. the Democrats give a Barbecue at this place, at which refreshments will be provided for any number within the bounds of even an extravagant calculation. Speakers of the first order will be present, and the Hon. Kenneth Rayner is specially invited to be present and meet the Democratic speakers in debate. An invitation is extended to all, without distinction of party or sex, and everything that can be, will be done to contribute to the pleasure and comfort of all who come.

ERASTUS.

July 21st, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: If you did not know the spirit of those principles throughout our State, which were taught by our fathers, and transmitted to us through Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, and were to hear the Quixotic boastings of the Know Nothings in this county, you could not but believe that the proud little bark of Democracy in Chatham was lost amid the shoals and quicksands of utter despair, never again to raise the voice of victory upon the side of political truth and justice. Permit me to give you some little account of the Know Nothing ratification meeting on last Saturday the 14th inst., in Pittsborough. Pompey-like, they with one stamp of the foot assemble legions. It was asserted that there would be fourteen hundred persons present on that day that belonged to the Order, half of whom were Democrats. What! seven hundred Democrats in Chatham forsaking their long-cherished and dearest principles! For what? that they may not vote according to the dictates of their own free and independent will! To disfranchise themselves? No—let's see. There were not more than *one* hundred persons present, and four *only* were Democrats, and as two of them four desire to be prominent characters, I will name them. One is A. D. Headen, Esq., whom they made Chairman to make the people believe that it is not a Whig move. Who honored Mr. Headen with a seat in the Legislature last session? Wonder if he is going back next year?

After organizing, J. H. Haughton, Esq., attempted, but failed, to show that the Northern and Southern wings of the Know Nothing party were together in the Philadelphia Convention; then directed the remainder of his speech against the Administration of President Pierce and the Catholic religion. E. G. Reade, Esq., followed, and confined his remarks to the praise of the Order. Then a call was made for A. J. Stedman, Esq., (who is another one of the Democrats that was present.) The substance of Mr. Stedman's remarks were that he had been a Democrat but was now a Know Nothing—he had been afraid that the Order could not stand—he had rather not have been called out—but he said that he wanted no office in the gift of the people. What a change has come o'er the spirit of the young man's dream! Now, we might infer from Mr. Stedman's course that he *was really a Know Nothing last winter*, when he wanted to be elected Solicitor over Mr. Ruffin, or we might infer that it is probable he joined the Order because he could not be elected. However, he has crossed the Rubicon, but alas for him, where are his followers?

Thus I have given but a faint sketch of dark-lanternism in Chatham. But Kerr is fighting manfully and gaining ground. And the Democracy, true to the interest of the country, will ever be found true, also, against the corrupt and mush-room doctrines of all political isms, for firm as the rocks are its principles, earnest and patriotic are the hearts that adhere to it, and when political revolutions and storms of fanaticism shall have swept away and crushed all other parties, still will our country be safe in its hands.

PETER.

Pittsborough, July 17, 1855.

For the Standard.

LENOIR COUNTY, July 17, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Would it be anti-republican and pro-popish to inquire, through your widely circulated paper, to know the religion of the editor of that potent sheet, the American Advocate, published in Kinston? Mr. Dunn is evidently a man of vast attainments, histrionic and theological, and of deep, fervent piety! But his religion is yet a mystery and likely to remain so. Would it be too Democratic to suggest that Universalists are in about as bad odor with the masses as papists? And I am inclined to think that the editor of the Native American had better commence a series of articles in defence of the doctrines of Universalists, for, where he is known, he is evidently classed on that side of the house.

Mr. Dunn believes popery is wrong. So do I.—But while Mr. Dunn accuses you, (*falsely* to be sure,) of writing as a Catholic, should not candor, common honesty, and sound sense, prompt him to come out boldly on the side of God and the bible, before he begins to denounce the devil and the "Arabian Knights"? The fact is, both Universalism and Catholicism are very unpopular religions—which, I freely admit doesn't militate against the truth of either—and Mr. Dunn, in my opinion, does not care a toothful of salt about either, so he can see Democracy banished from the earth. I will go farther—if Mr. Dunn thought he could overthrow Democracy by advocating Catholicism, I really think he wouldn't be a whit behind his friend Brownson! This is my opinion, honestly entertained, for a more ungodly, vindictive, anti-republican federalist than this same Mr. Dunn, never breathed the vital air.—All he desires is the defeat of Democracy, and his past life justifies me in saying, he would vote for the old Pope, to-morrow, if, by doing so, he could cover the Democracy with disaster. But again I ask, what religion does Mr. D. profess? Is he a christian or an infidel, or does his bible teach him there is a *middle* ground? Bring him out, Mr. Standard, and bring out all those hypocritical tricksters that prate so much about Popes, Protestants, and bibles, and when they show their hands, ninety-nine-hundredths of them will be found practical infidels, borrowing a cloak of piety to subvert religious liberty, and the mask of patriotism to doom to worse than slavery, an honorable class of American *citizens*.

FAIR PLAY.

Mr. D. C. Williams, of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., announces his withdrawal from the Know Nothings, and among other things says:

"I have thus exposed the organization because I believe it to be a duty I owe to my God and country. I was deceived and cajoled into the matter, as many have been, by flattering representations of its purity and goodness, only to find it a base fraud and contemptible political trick, set on foot, and still carried on, by men whose love of office, power, and distinction outweigh their devotion to principles and the good order of society and the happiness of their country. I have heretofore declared to the vice president of the order my determination to war against the order, and expressed myself fully to the members my abhorrence of its deceit and fraud, its base, corrupt aims, and its vile, hypocritical pretensions.

I have not been the first to lift the veil of secrecy from the order. Many good men, and great men, of both parties, have done this. I believe it to be my duty to do it, and though I have taken oaths not to do so, still I am not the perjured man the friends of the order would have you believe.

An oath the preservation of which enforces the commission of the blackest lies to your nearest and dearest friends, yea, even to the father who begat you and the mother who bore you, (as in know-nothing councils,) is wrong, and not binding on any man. It is a party trick, too; a dark, vile trick. I have been, am now, and always was a whig. Yet I cannot consent to see the former principles of the whig party prostituted to so vile ends and aims as to be wholly dependent on liars, and secret oath-bound clubs of secrecy and fraud, to carry out its ends and aims. 'Tis true they have succeeded in Lawrence, and elsewhere, in getting many democrats into the order; but what sort of men are they? You know—men who want office.

To the members of the order who will lie on, slander, and abuse me, calling me by every base epithet, I would say: You are guilty of the very same things you charge on me, though you may villify and abuse me for making this exposure. Still, I feel that all open, bold, frank, and honest men will not condemn my course; and the day will come when you and your order will be odious to every lover of civil and religious liberty, unless you come out of this vile association as I have done."

THE CROPS.—Our exchanges from all parts of the country continue to give the most gratifying prospects of the harvest. We could fill a colume every day with these accounts; but they all in the main tell the same story.

SPEECH OF L. B. SANDERS, ESQ.

OF JOHNSTON.

Delivered at Stalling's Depot, on the 19th instant.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Our country is in a crisis.—Deep interest is felt by the friends of liberty and of our Constitution in the result of pending issues.—Novel questions have been mooted—questions involving our destiny as a nation. In June or July last, I saw the word Know Nothing in the newspapers for the first time. I believed of it as I did of Barnum's baby show—that it was a humbug. That opinion was soon changed, however, and I saw in it elements of progress and danger. That progress has been made, and that danger surrounds us. As voters, it will be your duty to decide between the contending parties in this Congressional District on the 2d August. Mr. Branch bears the Democratic banner. He stands—proudly stands upon that platform of principles which has been vindicated by our country's history and honored by time and experience—a platform which requires no defence now, because not assailed. Mr. Shepard, first a Whig—afterwards a Democrat of "Relief Bill" memory, but now a Know Nothing—is the candidate of that party.

The questions for our investigation are: 1st, Who are they? and 2d, What do they profess? In reply to the first the Know Nothing or America party embraces within its extended arms politicians of every hue and color, who have been or are now opposed to Democratic men and measures. In their Councils you find sitting side by side, in close proximity, a large majority of the Southern Whig party with the abolitionists of the North. Mr. Rayner says "with pride and joy" that "no division or distraction entered into the American family at Philadelphia" and that "at the next election they will present two immense brigades that will sweep every thing before them." Is there no danger, fellow-citizens, in this amalgamation, to our Southern institutions? No danger from an association with such men as Hale, Wilson, Sumner, and Giddings, who are deadly hostile to the South! I tell you there is danger, and the sooner you take the alarm the better. In these Councils also are found persons of different religious opinions—Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, &c., &c.—all firm in their faith, and fixed in their determination to defend it. Among them sits the gentleman and scholar in full fellowship with the degraded and ignorant—the sober man, with the drunkard—the true with the false hearted—the saint with the sinner—the Whig with the back-slidden Democrat. What an assemblage! Of what antagonistic and combustible materials composed! How ready and how likely to explode! Differing in religion, politics, habits, morals, avocations, in every thing except that they are all Know Nothings. And what do they profess?—Profess, did I say? Rather, what do they swear to do? To wage war against the Catholic and the foreigner. They profess to be liberal, and swear to be intolerant. They swear to be intolerant, and falsify their profession. It is bad enough to meet at night in places unknown, except to the initiated. It is bad to fear the light of day, and the scrutiny of their countrymen. It is bad to make plots to take advantage of an honest and unsuspecting adversary. But it is worse—far worse than all to take the required oath. If the ghosts of the departed heroes of the revolution were permitted to visit the earth, they would attend their Councils, shake their silvery locks, and pointing their bony fingers exclaim, touch not that cross—kiss not that holy book! We left a charge that every man should worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and a home for the oppressed of every land. Their rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of your country. Invade them not. But besides this infraction of the Constitution, the recipient of the oath violates its spirit. He swears to sustain whatever mensures a majority of the Council may adopt, or not to vote at all. This certainty trammels and controls him in the exercise of the right of suffrage and when he goes to the polls, he is not a free, but an oath-bound voter. Has it come to this, in this land of liberty, that a free man must be sworn, and then told how to vote?—Suppose you say he has a voice in the Council in the selection of men and measures. Well, suppose he has; but suppose he is in the minority, he is still bound, no matter what his objections or opposition may be. Thus, the oath is in violation of the spirit of our institutions, and is both degrading and demoralizing—degrading because it makes a man feel that his liberty is taken away by binding his conscience—demoralizing because it presents temptations to break solemn obligations. I warn you against taking it. But why war against foreigners and Catholics? Oh! there is a secret here, and the old Whig party who are the life and soul of Know Nothingism are at the bottom of it. They had been defeated from time to time on all their old issues—bank, tariff, distribution, internal improvements, &c., and they determined to abandon them—hard cider, coon skins, and log cabins into the bargain, and to start something new that would be likely to take with the people. In looking over the field of political adventure, their leaders saw that foreigners and Catholics were rather unpopular in this country. The conquest over scruples of conscience was easy. The Know Nothing party was organized, with open arms, and all persons of all religious (Catholic excepted) degrees and politics were invited to come in. They said there is no Whig or Democratic party now—that they are both dead—that foreigners and Catholics are overruning the country, and that we must all unite to put them down. The plot was ingenious. The object was to throw the defence of this class of citizens upon the Democratic party, with a hope to divide them upon this question, and thus carry the elections. They have succeeded among their abolition brethren at the North. Abolition leaders are now chuckling over the defeat of the administration in the free States. Under color of Know Nothing professions they have taken vengeance on the President for the faithful discharge of his duty in carrying out his pledges and in executing the fugitive-slave law. They rejoice at the success of their scheme, and lamentable to say, Southern Know Nothings join in the jubilee. "Tell me what company you keep, and I tell you who you are." Tell me what right have they to charge the Democratic party with being the peculiar champions and defenders of foreigners and Catholics? Can it be shewn that they occupy any such position in their articles of faith, or in any of their platforms? Have they courted the "rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent"? Did they ever say one year's service in the army or navy ought to be long enough to give to foreigners the right of voting? They never did. But who did? The Whig party, headed by their candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Scott said it, and they endorsed it by voting for him. But why this change? For the reason already given—to throw this seemingly unpoplar defence upon the Democratic party.—"Presto change," and the dollar passes. Let Cuba come into the Union with her two millions of foreign and Catholic voters. "Presto change," and the juggler passes the dollar back again, and the operation goes on until you can't tell where to find it. So with the Whig or Know Nothing party ever since they had an existence, no matter under what name. But as to the defence, the Democratic party, professing no particular favoritism, either for foreigners or Catholics, nevertheless reverence and obey the Constitution and the laws of their country, and as far as they afford protection and defence, they freely undertake it. They do not propose to disturb the naturalization law. It is endorsed by too high authority. In 1795, it was approved by Gen. Washington. In 1798, of alien and sedition notoriety, it was extended to fourteen years. In Mr. Jefferson's administration in 1802, the last law past under Mr. Adam's auspices was repealed and the first revived. So that Gen. Washington and Mr. Jefferson thought five years long enough. I think they ought to have known, and am willing that the law should remain as they left it. But the naturalization law has nothing to do with the right of suffrage.

The States—not Congress—have this power. Why, then, make it a national question? Congress can neither make nor take away the right of voting. If the Northern States are aggrieved, let them remedy the evil. They can do so whenever they choose. North Carolina has nothing to do with it, and ought not to complain until her interests are in jeopardy. If the Know Nothings are in earnest they should propose an amendment to the State Constitution—not by legislative enactment, for they have been against that mode—but by a Convention. Upon that question we will meet them: but cannot believe they are sincere until they present it. It is foreign influence at the ballot-box of which they complain. Suppose you extend the naturalization laws to twenty-one years, the control of the question of suffrage will still be with the States, and you can't take it from them. The fact that the Know Nothings have not adopted the only means pointed out by the Constitution to effect their professed object, is evidence of their insincerity. Laws are already in existence to prevent the landing of convicts and paupers on our shores—let them aid in their execution and cease their useless complaints.

But who are the Catholics against whom all this hue and cry is raised? They are believers in the Christian Religion. Indeed, they say theirs is the only true Church. I have no faith in it. I do not believe it is, nor do you. But how can you or I prove that it is not? As well might you undertake to prove that either of the Protestant Churches is the only Church. Foreseeing the danger of a union of Church and State, and dreading the consequences which followed from the establishment of the Church of England, (the tything system by which the Colonies were so long burdened,) the framers of your Constitution inserted the clause in the 6th Article of the 4th Section directing that "no religious test should ever be required as a qualification for office." Are you willing to repeal or violate this provision? It was intended for the protection of religion. It has done it thus far. "Let well enough alone"—why select the Catholics as the objects of proscription? Why not the Masons? Oh, they are natives, they say, so are most of the Catholics. Several of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Catholics. Of the three thousand signatures attached to the abolition memorial presented to the Senate, there was not the name of a priest among them. From your earliest history many of your most learned and useful men were and are Catholics. Judge Gaston was a Catholic, at whose feet, as at the feet of a political Gamaliel, some who now denounce and proscribe his religion sat to catch words of inspiration and counsel—words of truth and wisdom—words intended as a "lamp to their feet and a light to their path." Would they proscribe him? They are sworn to do it. Judge Manly, I am informed, is a Whig and a Catholic. He is said to be the best Judge on the Circuit Court bench. Is he to be proscribed? as the oath makes no exceptions. Begin this crusade against Churches and when will it stop? Will the Catholic be the only Church? The Baptist or Methodist may be the next, or may be, the Presbyterian. When religious persecution has once begun it has always carried before it fire and the sword, and left in its rear death, desolation, and ruin. It will do it in this country—all confidence will be destroyed—friendships broken up—the nearest ties disregarded—Churches dilapidated—and congregations scattered. The bonds of the Union will be weakened, and finally burst asunder—wars will ensue—our national glory depart—and the character of this great confederacy be read by future generations as we read of Greek and Roman fame. May God, in mercy, avert such a calamity! Rise, fellow-citizens, as one man rise, and put down the men and measures likely to bring such disasters upon the country!

Having ascertained who the Know Nothings are, and what they profess, let me ask what will be their destiny? No body of men constituted as they are, and guided only by the "cohesive attraction of public plunder," can act as a "unit" long. Member will war against member. The carcass is diseased. Signs of decay and approaching dissolution are now upon it. It must surely die. The sons of freedom are alive and in the field, and like the hosts of Gideon are surrounding the walls of this modern Jericho. Heard you that powerful blast? It was from the gallant Old Dominion. She leads on the column. To-day fortnight North Carolina will fire another fatal gun. The other Southern States will follow up the attack, and this monument erected in the year of Our Lord 1854 by the leaders of the defunct Whig party, will fall and lie "unhonored and unsung" among the wrecks and ruins of that party, upon some of which the future antiquarian will find written black; upon others, blacker; but upon this, blackest of all. Such ought to be—such will be its destiny.

In voting for Mr. Branch, fellow-citizens, you will aid in accomplishing that destiny. You will aid in putting down this dangerous party. You will sustain the principles upon which our government has been administered so long and so gloriously—principles ingrafted in your Constitution by the fathers of your country. Let not that sacred instrument be touched. Like a mighty oak whose arms stretch out to Heaven, it has stood the test of time and is now the wonder of the world. Upon it nations gaze with admiration. At it tyrants look and tremble. It is the hope of humanity throughout the earth. Beneath its shade our fathers sat in quietude and peace. It now overshadows you. You are free and happy. Will it shade your children? It is for you to say. Oh! resist every and all attacks upon it. When the axe is raised to fell it, cry out "madman forbear!" Let your warning voice be heard—heard in poetic numbers,

"Woodman spare that tree
Touch not a single bough,
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"—We are constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of our Candidate and his prospects from all parts of the District. The Democracy are rallying as one man, in support of BRANCH in all the Counties, and right worthy is he of Democratic support. He is a noble champion, intelligent, well posted, bold, fearless, and independent, a worthy leader in a worthy cause. In Wake our enemies are making every effort to carry the Metropolitan County, but recent indications show, without any prospect of success. Raleigh, in which the Know Nothings pretend there is a monstrous clique of Democracy, will give an increased majority to the "Dark lanterns," but this majority will be more than counterbalanced by the free and untrammeled Democracy of the County of Wake. In Orange, the land of that good old Patriarch of Democracy, Genl. Allison, and of the magnanimous Jones, all is well. Johnston, too, is ready with her arms burnished and bright, for the day of battle. In Granville, the residence of the intellectual Venable, who is now at home and ready to meet any Know Nothing gladiator that may dare to enter the arena against the lion of Democracy, our prospects are bright and brightening. In Franklin, in whose county seat the "dark lanterns" held their secret conclave, preparatory to the offering up of Shepard as a sacrifice to the Moloch of party, we learn upon the most undoubted authority that Mr. Branch is gaining ground every day, and must carry the county by an increased Democratic majority. Nash, glorious Old Nash, the banner county of the District and the land of the Arringtons and the Drakes, rests securely and at ease, confident in her Democratic strength, but ready, when the tocsin sounds on the first Thursday in August, to spring like the lion from his lair, and pounce upon the slippery foe. She will crush with relentless fury the monster of Know Nothingism. And Warren, too, our own much loved Warren is to day ready for the strife—"eager for the fray." The land of the lamented Macon, and Turner, whose venerated principles are assailed by this new enemy in disguise, will never soil her garments with the foul embrace of religious tyranny, Her Edwards and her Thornton, her Eaton and her Pritchard, her Jenkins, and a host of other gallant and invincible (but not *invisible*) spirits scattered throughout her borders, stand ready, clad in full armor, to drive back the invader to his own native home. Democrats, be of good cheer! Our District and our State are safe by an overwhelming majority. The Old North State will take her position in the Democratic line side by side, with Virginia, and with her be found at all times ready and willing to "do or die" in defence of the liberties and the Constitution of the Country. But *let us put forth all our strength*. Let no Democratic vote be lost in this eventful crisis of our Country's history. Let every Democrat go to the polls, and see that his neighbor goes and votes. Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and, a glorious triumph awaits us. Let the Democracy rally to the Polls!

"Let them come as the winds come, when forests are rended;
Let them come as the waves come, when navies are stranded."
War. News.

A CRASH.—The splendid Gothic church, made of sugar and flour, which stood in a confectioner's window opposite Poydras Market, New Orleans, and which had long been attended by a devout congregation of flies, fell down on Saturday last, with a fearful crash. No lives were lost, although the sexton, an old cockroach who inhabited the turret, had a limb fractured. The accident is said to have been owing to a weakness in the foundation, operated upon by the recent humidity of the weather. Loss $25—no insurance.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN KERR.

ASHEBOROUGH, July 10th, 1855.

MY DEAR SIRS:—A friend has just placed in my hands the Observer of the 5th inst., containing the letter of my competitor, E. G. Reade, Esq., in reply to mine of the 13th of June.

I own myself a little surprised at the tone of the production. It is not marked by the courtesy which has hitherto characterised our public discussions. In other respects, it is perfectly familiar to me. It is a compend of his *stump speech* to which I have often replied. Nor would I notice it now in this form but for the fact that the letter will be read where neither the speech nor my reply will ever be heard.

Mr. Reade *insinuates*, what he cannot *truthfully charge*, that I have professed in my letter a degree of attachment to the Whig party, much stronger thnn I proclaimed in a speech in Caswell.

I said in Caswell—and Mr. Reade knows the fact—that I was, as ever, a *Whig*, devoted, as always, to Whig principles; but that if I was *forced* to act with either the Democrats or the Know Nothings, I would prefer the former. This I have repeated in Guilford and in Randolph, and every other county in which I have spoken.

As to the peurile attempt at wit, on Mr. Reade's part, in reference to dreaming, I have no notice to take of that, further than to say, that it is as well to be a *dreamer* as a fabricator. *I never said at any time that the Standard is just no paper at all.* On the contrary, it is now, and has for years been, the ablest paper in the State opposed to the principles which I advocate, and which Mr. Reade has *deserted—for the sake of the plunder.*

If Mr. Reade really believes that there is not in Washington's Farewell Address one word or sentence which even looks like a censure of secret political societies—then I regret that he has read the history of his country with so little comprehension of the lessons which it teaches. The apology he attempts to make for the secrecy of his Know Nothing Society is unsatisfactory. All the secret political societies that have figured conspicuously in the history of the world, have professed to have in view the accomplishment of some *good* end. The Jesuits profess to aim at the propagation of the gospel. The Jacobins were the professed friends of liberty; and the *Democratic Clubs* of Gen'l. Washington's time declared that they were actuated by an anxious solicitude for the "preservation of freedom, the very existence of which was menaced by a European confederacy transcendant in power and unparalleled in *iniquity*." They also professed to oppose the "pride of wealth and the arrogance of power in the United States." Can any objects be better than these? Yet of these very societies Gen'l Washington thus expressed himself:

"The *real people*, occasionally assembled in order to express their sentiments on political subjects, ought not to be confunded with *permanent self-appointed societies*, usurping the right to control the constituted authorities and to dictate to public opinion. While the former is entitled to respect, the latter is incompatible with all government, and must either sink into general disesteem, or finally overturn the established order of things."

So spake the Father of his Country. And let us be taught by his counsel, to avoid all connexion with *affiliated* political societies, whose aim it is to control the government!

I submit to every intelligent mind whether there is not an utter want of fairness in that part of Mr. Reade's letter in which he denies that his party connects religion and politics. "Our principles (says Mr. Reade,) say the contrary. Our practice shows the contrary." Now this is a fair specimen of Know Nothing frankness. What do they say in their platform on this suject?

"Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations, &c., of those only who do not hold civil allegiance directly or indirectly to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training," &c.

Now, there are many Roman Catholics who no more acknowledge allegiance to the Pope in civil matters than Mr. Reade does—yet *they* are all excluded from office by Know Nothing policy. Did Mr. Gaston acknowledge allegiance in civil matters to the Pope? We *know* he did not, yet if he were now living he would be excluded from office by the K. N.'s, *according to Mr. Reade's speeches.*

"We are for liberty of conscience and liberty of worship," says Mr. Reade. But it is a practical denial of truth to debar a man from office because he may entertain certain religious opinions. Yet the Know Nothings indiscriminately proscribe *all Catholics*. And are they still to be considered friends to liberty of conscience? Save that sacred doctrine from such friends! I am no Roman Catholic. On the contrary I am opposed to their creed as far as I understand it—and I abhor many of their practices, especially in former and far distant times.

Mr. Reade insists that the Pope, in a recent Encyclical letter, denounced liberty of conscience as a pest most to be dreaded in a State. Mr. Reade declares the same thing, so far as Catholics are concerned, to be dangerous to our Protestant religion and our liberties. How much better is Mr. Reade than the Pope? and wherein do they differ? Mark you,—to debar a man from office on account of his religious faith, is, in the language of Mr. Macon, a "practical denial of liberty of conscience." Mr. Reade is for debarring the Catholics—I would commend him to the imitation of a better example than the Pope.

Now a word or two in regard to M

I have been opposed to the flowing tide of immigration to our country as long as Mr. Reade has, if not longer; and have always, whenever I had an opportunity,—both before this canvass opened and since—so declared myself. But I don't believe that Know Nothing organizations are necessary to check it.—That will be better done by better men—or at least by as good as are to be found in the secret party.

Mr. Reade, in the manner in which he attempts to account for the origin of his party, derogates from the character of our people. He says that for a long time the two old parties had possession of the country, and each bid for the foreign vote, or courted the foreigners; and were so perfectly *led* by their leaders that his *new party* had to originate in secret.—They nominated and swore to vote for and elect their candidates, and did so; and the old party leaders were astonished and the people were delighted.

Is it possible that Mr. Reade believes that our people have so little love of country as to see and feel that there is an evil to the country, and yet will not have the *bravery* to face that evil openly and correct it? Are the people all such poltroons as this implies? This may do for an excuse for Know Nothingism, and may satisfy a member of the order; but I think all who are not sworn to submit to the behest of a secret council, will be inclined to repel this as an insult to the American people.

If the Know Nothings are the only hope of our country, then indeed are we in circumstances of unutterable despair. With Southern men, united in close affiliation with the fanatical host of Know Nothings North—agreeing to differ upon the subject of slavery—the great important one to *us*—and stand together upon all other things, what must be the consequences to us, should they be successful!

We will be sacrificed as a matter of course; for, though the Northern majority should abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territories, and every where else where Congress has or may be supposed to have jurisdiction, and should refuse to admit any other slave State into the Union—why the Southern Know Nothings are oath-bound, and could only enter their protest. The party has agreed to disagree upon the subject of slavery, and not one of them could, without violating his faith to his Northern allies, do any thing more for the South than simply to enter his protest.

I am an ardent friend of this Union. It can, however, only be preserved by observing with strict fidelity the guaranties of the Constitution. All other attempts are vain. Let the South be united and all will be well. We have the Constitution on our side, and "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." We were well nigh united until at the North Know Nothingism arose, and extended to the South, under the auspices of disappointed politicians of both parties. Shall we yield to its demands? *As a Whig* I can never dishonor the principles I have so long professed as to do it. As an American citizen, proud of my native land and anxious to promote its interest and establish its true glory, I will never unite with a party which is based upon principles and professions at war with all the maxims of republican liberty. I have always been proud to believe that the Whig party was a conservative party. This has constituted its chief attraction for me. But when it descends to appeals to the most unworthy passions and prejudices of mankind in order to obtain success, I feel an inexpressible mortification and deep sense of shame. Fifteen years ago, and who could have supposed that leading members of the Whig party would be found countenancing religious intolerance!

"Alas! for my party! its pride has gone by."

When Gen. Scott was a candidate for President, and our own distinguished statesman, Graham, for Vice President, the former in a public speech, expressed his fondness for the "rich Irish brogue, and the sweet German accent." Mr. Reade found no fault of him *then* for *that*. It was all well enough that he had sent his daughter to a nunnery, as it was said, and no pious fears arose in Mr. Reade's breast for the safety of the protestant religion.—But lo!

"A change has come over the spirit of his *dream*."

Then he was looking to the success of a party that *might promote him*. All was well—not a word was heard against Roman Catholics or foreigners from his most *patriotic and disinterested* lips. But now, if "stars and diadems" do not—*a seat in Congress does*—glitter before his mind; and he seeks to avail himself of what he often says is the prevailing feeling of the times—to ride into Congress though it be over the fragments of a broken Constitution, which provides that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the U. States." Well, if such be the "temper of the times," it is greatly to be deplored; but those who prefer to be right rather than to be successful, should not, and will not, waver in their devotion to principle.

In the Convention of 1835, which amended our State Constitution, the venerable *patriarch* Macon, when discussing *this very question of religious toleration* in regard to Catholics, used this language: "Fears seem to be entertained that the Catholics will over-run this country. They may do it, but I do not think it half as probable as that a *mouse will kill* a buffalo! Let them come when they will," Mr. Macon said, "and I will lay a wager that the Protestants convert *two* to the Catholics *one*." And in the same speech he also said: "There are times when a man *if a true patriot*, must stake himself for the good of his country. *The present is a crisis of that kind*."

The crisis of which Macon spoke has returned upon us, with all its dangers augmented by the fact that it is *now National* in its influence, whereas it was then *merely local*. Shall true republicans falter because of the threatening aspect of the danger? On the contrary they should be the firmer in proportion as danger increases. And though defeat shall overtake them if they be candidates for public honors—yet let them remember, that,

"When madness rules the hour,
And wicked men bear sway,
The post of honor is the private station."

Very truly, your friend,

JOHN KERR.

A Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn from the Danville Republican that, on Friday afternoon, 6th inst., Edward Bryant, a youth of about 14 years, son of Rev. Samuel S. Bryant, was drowned under the following circumstances: He and a young lady, Miss Shelton, set out on that day to go to Germanton, North Carolina, where his father lives. Soon after leaving a heavy rain fell, from which they took shelter in a house near the road. After the rain had ceased they went on and in a few hundred yards came to a small spring branch, which was swollen to a very great height, though not so much as to swim their horse or float their buggy, as they thought.—They entered the stream and, at that moment, some heavy logs were drifted against the buggy, upsetting it, and throwing them both out into the water. They were both washed off by the rapid and angry current and young Bryant was never seen afterwards. The young lady, forty or fifty yards below the ford was so fortunate as to catch hold on a bush, but even with this aid she could not get out, encumbered as she was by her wet clothing, and she had the presence of mind to divest herself of her dresses, with one hand whilst she clung to the bush with the other. She supposes that she was in the water at least half an hour, and was in a state of complete exhaustion when she got out; and reached the house they had just left. The body of young Bryant had not been found, at the last accounts. He was well known in Danville, and was a most promising and sprightly boy. His melancholy death will be long regretted by his numerous acquaintances and schoolfellows.

The Art of being Agreeable.—The true art of being agreeable, is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them, than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may not have much learning, nor any wit, but if he has common sense, and something friendly in his behavior, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true, indeed, that we should not dissemble when in company; but a man may be very agreeble, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please, that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him; this disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings will be held in Raleigh, on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1855. Ample preparations will be made in the way of barbecue and refreshments; and distinguished and able speakers will be present and address the people.

Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and the people generally are invited to attend.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
Prest. Wake Dem. Club.

A. D. Tumbro, *Secretary.*

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

We are requested to state that there will be a Democratic Mass Meeting at Weldon, on Saturday, the 28th inst. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present, and all parties are invited to attend.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to state that there will be a Democratic Meeting at Rosinburg, near Wakefield, in this County, on Saturday, the 28th inst. Several speakers are expected.

BARBECUE AT SPIKES'.

There will be a free Democratic barbecue at Sterling Spikes' old place, on Saturday next, the 28th. E. Cantwell, A. M. Lewis, Esquires, and other distinguished speakers may be expected. Come and hear!

Bear these Facts in Mind!

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in this District, is endeavoring to make political capital and to get votes *by denouncing Internal Improvements, the present revenue law, and the Democratic Legislature which passed that law.*

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard is also endeavoring to make capital and to obtain votes, by denouncing the appointment of foreigners and Roman Catholics to office; and that he, James B. Shepard, recommended the appointment of Mr. Patrick McGowan, a person foreign born and a Catholic, as Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Mr. Shepard recommended him to the Postmaster General as "honest, competent, and worthy"—and yet Mr. Shepard is *now* denouncing appointments of this very character!

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard has admitted, on the stump, that if elected to the House of Representatives he will be compelled, as a member of that body, to vote as the National Know Nothing Council may order him to vote, or withdraw! He will be, therefore, if elected, not the people's Representative, but the sworn slave of the National Council.

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard has admitted, on the stump, that his oath as a Know Nothing binds him, in a contest between an honest man who is not a Know Nothing, and a rascal who is a Know Nothing, *to vote for the rascal and against the honest man!*—But, he says, he would move, after having voted for the rascal, to expel him!—and again, he says the rascal would be sworn to do right, and to vote for him, therefore, would be not to incur much risk! But what if the Council to which he applied, should happen to contain a majority of rascals, and should refuse to expel this particular rascal for whom Mr. Shepard had voted? And what hope can a sensible man have that a rascal will do right, no matter how strongly he may be sworn? What does a rascal care for an oath?

Bear in mind that James B. Shepard was anxious to obtain the Democratic nomination for Congress; and that, if he had received the nomination at the hands of the Franklinton Convention, he would have accepted it, and would have been to-day in the field doing all in his power to put down the very faction which is now supporting him!

Freemen of the District! these are a few of the gross inconsistencies and odious principles of the Know Nothing candidate. Can you vote for him? Will you surrender your rights into the hands of such a man? Are you ready to submit yourselves, your interests, your liberties to the keeping of men who make their nominations with closed doors, and who are the sworn slaves of a midnight irresponsible faction? *Give your answer at the polls!*

The two old Parties.

We understand Mr. Miller said, in his speech here on Thursday last, that he did not appear in behalf of any "old, maimed, halt, hollow-hearted, broken down party"—meaning, of course, the Whig party, for whose principles his voice has so often been raised; but he stood up there for the "American" party, &c. A year or two ago the Whig party was every thing with Mr. Miller—now he kicks it and "spits upon it." How is this? Have Whig principles changed? Is *he* too a "renegade" Whig? It would indeed appear so, for he himself declares that he belongs to a new party, and speaks no longer for the Whigs.

Mr. Miller, who has been a most devoted Whig—Mr. Rayner, who has been a most self-sacrificing Whig, several times slain in the cause, having several times sought office and failed—and Mr. Shepard, who was once a good Democrat, then a very indifferent one, then a disorganizer, and then a traitor to his principles and to his old and best friends;—these gentlemen all come out in hot haste from the old organizations, crying to the people beware of the two old parties!—*we* are pure, but *they* are corrupt—have nothing to do with them—rally to *us*, and *we* will show you what it is to introduce the era of honesty and to reform the government. *Where are those gentlemen's sureties?* Who vouches that they escaped from these alleged corruptions with clean skirts and pure hands? Who can tell if any angel of the Lord led *them* out of these modern Sodoms? Ah gentlemen, the trick is too shallow—every one sees through it at a glance. If you and your associates were not plunging after office, and threatening to post men as "perjurers and traitors" who may choose to vote against you, some little confidence might be placed in your professions.

But, say these gentlemen, both the old parties in the free States are abolitionized, and it is the duty of the South to cut loose from them. Admit this, for argument's sake, to be so; and then will these gentlemen tell the people where and how they got the constituents to form the "great American, conservative, Union party"? If both the old parties North be abolitionized, how could the Know Nothing leaders establish, in the North, a conservative, anti-abolition party? Does a bad tree bring forth good fruit?—or a corrupt fountain send forth pure water?

Johnston County.

We publish to day, by request of his fellow-citizens, the speech of Linn B. Sanders, Esq., delivered on Thursday last, at Stallings' Depot.

We learn that Mr. Sanders and B. H. Tomlinson, Esq., spoke at Stallings' on Thursday—Mr. Sanders spoke at Smithfield on Friday—and both of them spoke again at Coates' Store, on Saturday. They deserve the thanks of the Democracy for their efforts in the good cause.

Gentlemen in whose judgments we place much confidence, are of the opinion that Mr. Branch will fully maintain Gov. Bragg's majority in Johnston.

☞ John B. Clay, Esq., one of the sons of Henry Clay, has denounced Know-Nothingism and allied himself with the Democratic party of Kentuckey. Six out of the twelve Scott Electors in Kentucky in 1852, refuse to go Know-Nothingism.

President Pierce.

The people of North-Carolina cast their electoral vote in 1852 for Franklin Pierce—the first citizen of a free State for whom they had voted since 1840. They had observed his course as a public man—they knew something of his personal character, and they had strong confidence that, while he would exert himself to do justice to all portions of the Union, he would at the same time not be unmindful of their Constitutional rights as slaveholders. They have not been disappointed. His Inaugural Address met the hearty and unqualified approval of nine-tenths of the people of the State; and his course since his inauguration, especially with reference to the Nebraska-Kansas bill and the fugitive-slave law, has given him additional claims to their confidence.—In relation to these two measures, vital in their character to slaveholders, he has done all that could have been asked or expected.

But Mr. Kenneth Rayner, overlooking all this, and laboring to keep it out of public view, refers to President Pierce in the lowest terms of abuse—terms that no decent man in the State does or can approve. He charges, without proof—or rather upon the mere declaration of some corrupt fellows who have been turned out of office at Washington City, as they deserved to be, for swearing to persecute and proscribe others—that the President himself is personally engaged in proscribing and punishing laboring men and Clerks; and then he speaks of him as "a mean, low-bred wretch," and of his Cabinet officers as "seven whipt curs"! Now Mr. Kenneth Rayner may have wrought himself into a passion about the matter, or he may be really excited, and may think he is acting with propriety and decency, in thus characterizing the Chief Magistrate of his country, he, Mr. Rayner himself being an aspirant for the place occupied by Gen. Pierce; but the day will come when Mr. Rayner will be ashamed of such conduct, and will seek to sink all remembrance of it in oblivion. The friends of the President and of Mr. Dobbin do not propose to defend them against such language. It is sufficient to state it, to have it branded by an honest and patriotic people *with the contempt and scorn which it deserves.*

In 1851 Gen. Pierce was the President of the Democratic Convention of New Hampshire, which nominated the Rev. Mr. Atwood for Governor. Mr. Atwood, soon after his nomination, wrote a letter disapproving the fugitive-slave law. Gen. Pierce at once, as the President of the Convention, issued a call, re-assembling that body. It re-assembled, annulled Mr. Atwood's nomination, only three members voting for him—made a new nomination, and Mr. Atwood and the abolitionists were defeated at the polls. Here was the highest evidence which any Northern man could have given of his regard for the rights of the South; but since he has been President, Gen. Pierce has not only firmly maintained the principles of non-intervention by Congress in questions of slavery, as incorporated by the "compromise of 1850" in the Utah and New Mexico bills, and since extended to Kansas and Nebraska, but he has enforced the fugitive-slave law even in the streets of Boston, with a purpose and a nerve which knew nothing but duty, and justice to his Southern brethren. And now, if we may be pardoned for comparing Mr. Rayner with President Pierce, let us see who and what *he* is on this question: The "compromise of 1850" provided that the people of Utah and New Mexico should determine for themselves the question of slavery—the principle being that, when they sought admission into the Union they should be admitted whether slaveholding States or not. A part of New Mexico and the whole of Utah are north of the parallel of latitude known as the Missouri line; consequently, *the "compromise of 1850" virtually abrogated that line.* Mr. Rayner and the Whigs of this State, either approved or acquiesced in this "compromise"; and those who refused to do so at once and warmly, as they did, they denounced as secessionists and traitors. The same principle of non-intervention, thus applied to Utah and New Mexico, was also applied to Kansas and Nebraska, Mr. Douglas, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, having copied the language word for word from the acts in relation to the two former Territories. It is true, on the motion of Mr. Dixon, a Whig, from Kentucky, an amendment was made expressly repealing the Missouri restriction; but this was useless, as the acts of 1850, referred to, had done this, and the Kansas and Nebraska bill was substantially the same. In February of last year, the Whig State Convention of North-Carolina, of which Mr. Rayner was an active member, expressly approved the compromise measures of 1850, and also "the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress on the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, now held or hereafter to be acquired." Mr. Rayner voted for this express approval of the "compromise" and of the doctrine of non-intervention; and he, therefore, voted to approve the repeal or abrogation of the Missouri line—*for how can the doctrine of non-intervention be established, with a line existing by the sanction of Congress, prohibiting the people within a portion of the Territories from having slavery, if they wish to have it?* Now he denounces this repeal of this line as "an outrage on the North"!! Again, Mr. Rayner, who is a Southern man and a slaveholder, remained in Convention at Philadelphia with Ford, Wilson, and other abolitionists, and *endeavored to conciliate and please them, even after they had denounced his section in the grossest and most offensive terms;* and then he returns among slaveholders, boasting that if the Convention did disagree on slavery, still it was a unit on the foreign and Catholic questions, and would sweep the country with its "two immense brigades"—one brigade to be composed, of course, of abolitionists, and the other of slaveholders!

We have no hesitation, therefore, in declaring that we regard President Pierce, a citizen of a free State, as sounder and more reliable on these questions of slavery than we do Mr. Rayner; and we refer to the facts here given to justify and sustain us in our opinion. Those public men from the free States, who perform their whole duty to the South in the face of influences and difficulties of which we here can form no adequate conception, are much more entitled to the respect and confidence of the Southern people than are those Southern men who *beg* for their section when they ought to *demand*—or who humble themselves before our enemies, and turn against themselves and the rights of their State, in the hope of obtaining offices and honors.

President Pierce, we imagine, is not disturbed by the noise which Mr. Rayner is making. He sleeps soundly, we doubt not, and attends to his duties just as if Mr. Rayner had never uttered those low, unjust, and bitter words.—This is but natural and reasonable, and but another evidence of the President's good sense and equanimity. A lion not likely to be annoyed by small animals, neither whales by little fishes. Mr. Rayner maketh much noise, and is disregarded; Mr. Rayner denounceth the repeal of the Missouri line, and receiveth praise therefor only from abolitionists; Mr. Rayner attempteth to conciliate Wilson, of Massachusetts, and faileth therein; Mr. Rayner maketh one long, hnngry, anxious leap at the Presidential chair, and no more succeedeth in getting into it than Percy did in "plucking bright honor from the pale-faced moon."

Outrage on Col. Wheeler.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that on Wednesday last our fellow-citizen, Col. John H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, while on board the boat near Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia, and on his way to New York with the view of returning to Central America, was assaulted by some free negroes and some white abolitionists, and three of his servants—a woman and two boys—violently taken from him and hurried away. It seems that Col. Wheeler had been detained for an hour or two at Bloodgood's Hotel, waiting for the boat—that the abolitionists heard of his having slaves with him—that just before the boat was to leave, one Passmore Williamson, a white man, and a number of free negroes, went on board and forced the slaves away against their will, Col. Wheeler struggling to protect them, but being unable alone to do so, and the free negroes who held him, threatening him that if he made any resistance they "would cut his throat." Col. Wheeler, however, broke loose from the negroes, and rushing out after his slaves, appealed to a policeman to aid him, who refused to do so, saying he was "no slave-catcher." The whole movement appears to have been planned with much secresy, and it was executed so rapidly that persons on board the boat, if they had been so disposed, had no opportunity to aid in protecting an unarmed citizen against the outrage.

On Thursday Col. Wheeler obtained a hearing before Judge Kane, and Williamson and four or five of the free negroes concerned, were brought before the Court, not by Philadelphia policemen, but by U. S. Marshals; and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued commanding Williamson to produce the slaves in Court. Williamson was subsequently examined, and swore that he did not know where the slaves were, and that he had no hand in their escape. Mr. Vandyke, Col. Wheeler's counsel, argued that Williamson's testimony was no testimony at all—that he was guilty of both contempt and perjury; and Judge Kane required bail in $5,000 from Williamson to appear and answer on Thursday the 26th.

Much excitement, of course, prevailed. We will inform our readers of the result. We think it doubtful whether Col. Wheeler will recover his slaves.

Political Religion.

For the first time in the history of our Republic a few desperate and disappointed would-be political leaders have organized a party to prostitute the holy religion of Christ to their own selfish ends. This party, bound together by horrid oaths, and sworn to deceive, prevaricate and equivocate—this party, the very foundation of which is laid upon the ruins of morality and social confidence, arrogating to itself the peculiar championship of the protestant faith, stealing "the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," and moving with the stealthy tread of men that know their success depends upon their secrecy and deception, now threatens the overthrow of our civil and religious liberties; for be the aims and intentions of its leaders what they may, the *tendency* of their course is to bring about a union of Church and State when, after bloody and devastating civil wars, the supremacy of any one denomination shall have been finally established.

Have we of the nineteenth century vainly boasted of our civil and religious freedom? Have we been deceived, while looking back upon the religious persecutions of by-gone times, we imagined these horrors were forever past, or, at least, that *we* should never more be cursed with them?—Have we vainly imagined that we of the present day are more liberal than our Puritan fathers who whipped and hanged Quakers, and who drove the Baptist, Roger Williams, into the desert? As sure as the Know Nothings get into power and remain in for a few years, these scenes will be re-enacted with all the refined improvements of the age. Catholicism once crushed by the demagogues now attempting to crush it, other demagogues and fanatics will attack other sects, and a war of sects will be the consequence, and in the bloody maelstoom that will ensue, civil and religious liberty will be engulphed.

And who constitute this party? At the South it has sucked in most of the remnant of the disbanded Whig party, having nothing to lose, and reckless in a desperate venture for the spoils of office, with a few sore-headed, disappointed office seeking Democrats, who might leave their country, as they have their party, for its good. At the North it has swallowed up Abolitionism, Frecsoilism, and every other vile ism, and as a seasoning for this heterogeneous mass of corruption, it has taken thousands of *free negroes* into its capacious maw. What a festering, putrid mass! What care they for the religion they prate so much about? Do we not hear nine-tenths of them denouncing Catholicism with one breath and taking the name of God in vain with the next? And these are the men who have presumed to take our holy religion under their guardianship! Well may the true believer stand aghast, and well may the true minister of God be horrified to behold his sacred calling wrested from him by such profane and godless men. But the secret is plain—the hypocrisy patent: they only want *votes* to put them in power, and then they have no further use for either religion or republican liberty.

"These supple tribes repress their patriot throats,
And ask no questions but the *price of votes.*"

And, by the by, if they paid more than five cents for the "renegade" Scotchman that they introduced at their mass meeting here, they got cheated. He is beneath disgrace, but the whole K. N. party was disgraced in bringing him forward; for while it professes a great aversion to foreigners, it *takes in* all that are base enough to sell themselves to it. Watch this vile Scotchman on the day of election, for he is not entitled to a vote. He has no respect for himself, and consequently no one, not even a K. N., has any for him. As our Uncle Toby said, so would we say to him, "Go, poor devil, there is room enough in the world for you as well as for honest men."

The Know Nothing Meeting in Raleigh.

We stated, in our last, that the Know Nothing mass meeting held in Raleigh on Thursday last, was a failure, not more than three hundred persons being present. Our information was obtained from gentlemen of character, and we have no doubt of its correctness. No one with whom we have conversed, put down the number present at over four hundred; and yet the Star and Register, in the face of undoubted facts to the contrary, and for effect, both claim that there were twelve or fifteen hundred persons in attendance!

The presiding officer of the meeting, Dr. Heartsfield, is a fishy Democrat, who endeavored to create a difficulty in the party in 1850 on the subject of internal improvements, and who was promptly rebuked therefor by the Standard and others at the time. He published a Card in the Standard of May 29, 1850, in which he denounced Railroads, charged that the Standard had deserted Democratic doctrine in going for the Central Railroad; and said, among other things, after speaking of some disagreeable "pills" prepared by the Standard on the question of internal improvements, that he had taken some of these "bitter pills," but that "this last Railroad pill is so large, and looks so bad, that we think it dangerous; therefore we cannot take it, neither will we try. If these Railroad candidates are elected, [referring to Wesley Jones, R. M. Saunders, James D. Newsom, and Burwell Rollins,] then we will confess that we are no hand at guessing." Dr. Heartsfield was opposed to internal improvements then, and he is opposed to them now; and yet *he* is put forward as a presiding officer, by the leading Whigs of Raleigh, who have heretofore professed such strong devotion to internal improvements! This is in character, however, with the course of their candidate, Mr. Shepard, who has been denouncing internal improvements in the Counties of Warren, Franklin and Nash, with the endorsement and approval of these same leaders. One of their Vice Presidents, Mr. Jeffries, is also understood to be opposed to internal improvements; and as to John Hayes, another Vice President, *we all know him.*

By the way, is there any foundation for the rumor that Dr. Heartsfield had some cows killed on the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and that he dislikes Mr. Branch because he was not paid as much for them as he thought he ought to have been?

But it seems one of the speakers at this meeting was a "Mr. Brown"—of whom the Register says:

"Mr. Brown, a Scotchman by birth, responded, in some sensible and humorous remarks, to an invitation to address the meeting. He stated that the thought the American movement right—that he children of the soil were the only proper persons to rule the land of their nativity,—and that *he* came to this country with no thought of participating in its government, but for the purpose of being protected by its just and equal laws! Mr. B. is but the representative of a large class of our foreign population."

This "Mr. Brown" is the same man, we presume, who was in Raleigh some six or eight months ago—who taught for a short time in the free school in the Western Ward, and who left his post as teacher because of the election of a Know Nothing Board of Committee-men. He then, it is understood, armed himself for the purpose of slaying Know Nothings; but shortly after went to Goldsborough, where he attempted to get up a Democratic paper. He made an appeal to the Editor of the Standard for aid in the way of paper to print on; and, at the request of a friend, we sent him a statement—he having asked it through the friend referred to—to the effect that while here he was a Democrat, and that he had fallen under the displeasure of the Know Nothings on account of his foreign birth. Now the God-forsaken creature turns up as a live Know Nothing!—and though not naturalized, having been in the country but three years, he is brought forward by the Know Nothing leaders *to lecture natives and naturalized citizens as to their duties in the canvass and at the polls!* The Register says he made "some sensible and humorous remarks." This "humour" may be judged of by the fact that he said it was "against his *gizzard* to go with the Democrats." The fellow spoke truly and "sensibly" there, for he has no heart. We see from the Register, that he spoke before Mr. Rayner did. Of course Mr. Rayner gave way, with great pleasure, *for his friend from Scotland.* He the "representative of a large class" indeed! It is bad enough for natives to persecute and endeavor to crush men because they happened to be born in a foreign land; but a foreigner who deliberately assists in this work, is a poor degraded wretch, who deserves only to be kicked and spit upon by generous and honest men. Benedict Arnold was despised by the very government and people whose cause he sought to advance, by betraying Washington and his army; and so it is in regard to foreigners in America who turn against their own race and blood. The K. N. leaders may be pleased with and profit by the treason of such, but our word for it they despise the traitor.

Correction.—We stated in our last that Mr. Rayner was at one time Grand Master of the Ancient York Masons of North-Carolina. In this, we understand, we were mistaken. Rayner, we learn, was thought of for the office, but was not run, owing to the fact that he was ineligible, never having been Master of a local Lodge. Mr. Rayner is, however, as we learn, a Royal Arch Mason; and the Know Nothing Chaplain of this State is or was, we understand, High Priest of the Masonic Chapter at Louisburg.

☞ When a man tells you that the Democratic party is the "foreign and Catholic party," don't tell him he lies, for he knows that as well as you do; but simply look him straight in the eyes and whistle, and go and vote for the Democratic candidate.

Coming out from the Dark-Lanterns!

We hear on all sides of withdrawals from the Know Nothings, and of independent, high-minded Henry Clay Whigs who will not vote for the dark-lantern candidates. The Democratic Pioneer, the Asheville News, and the Fayetteville Carolinian contain notices of persons who have abandoned the organization, having been seduced into it by false representations. The last Carolinian says:

"We have received information from Harnett county, by letter, to the effect that James A. Johnson, Esq., Sheriff of Harnett county, has declared himself opposed to the know-nothings out and out. He joined the council in Fayetteville, but has become convinced that the order will not do—that it is not what it was represented to be—and has resolved to have nothing more to do with it, a resolution that every good democrat ought to take immediately before it is too late. We have unquestionable authority for our statement.

Mr. Johnson is a man of high standing and no one we think will dare to question his character."

We give below a Card from a gentleman in Halifax, severing his connection with the order:

Halifax Co., 18th July, 1855.

Editors of the Standard—*Gentlemen:* I joined a society last March Court, at Nashville, commonly called Know Nothings. It was by persuasion that I did it. And now I am compelled by a sense of duty to my God and country, as the election approaches, when every person in North Carolina should vote for whom he chooses, without being sworn to support any secret political society, to take this course. I have neither time nor inclination to attend any more of their meetings; and so I adopt this method, hoping you will give it space in your excellent paper, which I think will meet the eye of some member of that Council, and I hope they will grant me a dismissal according to their promise, and erase my name off their book forever. I am a Democrat, and expect to vote that ticket at the next election; and I hope I shall never be caught in such a scrape again.—Gentlemen, we intend to elect Dr. Shaw in this District. I do not think Col. Paine can succeed, with all the Democrats this Know Nothing party can deceive.

Respectfully Yours,
HENRY B. S. PITT.

We give also the Card of Mr. P. R. Tomlinson, of Johnston, announcing his withdrawal:

Smithfield, July 16, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—It is known to many of my friends in this County that I have been a member of the Know Nothing party. I was induced to join by representations *the most foul and false.* I was told by Whigs and Democrats who belonged to the organization, that one of the great and fundamental objects of the organization was "to restore our government to its pristine purity"—that was the precise language. I soon saw that for wickedness and corruption this party—or faction rather—had not its parallel—that it was at war with republicanism and against sound morality. I therefore say to you and to the readers of the Standard, that I am no longer a member of that faction—that I regard it as corrupt in the highest degree; and what strikes me with astonishment is, how any Democrat who belongs to the organization can remain in it, for it is palpable that their object is to break up the Democratic party for the sake of *plunder.* They profess to be alarmed at foreign and Catholic influence. This is gross hypocrisy. The truth is, they hate the Democratic party.

Very Respectfully,
P. R. TOMLINSON.

We learn that many declarations of withdrawal have been made in Wake County, and more are expected soon. In Johnston, we learn, members desire to withdraw, but cannot find the Council, the knowing ones shifting and evading so as to hold them on, if possible, until after the election. We have heretofore warned our readers against this. But the road out of this faction is open both in Wake and Johnston, and elsewhere. *Address your letters asking a withdrawal, to the President of the Council*—do all you can to get out; and then if you are dodged, delayed, or obstructed in your application, and if you have good reason to believe that these delays and obstructions are interposed to hold you on and control your votes, *you are thereby released and may vote as you choose to vote.* "A bargain broken on one side, is a bargain broken on both sides." We have Daniel Webster's authority for that.

"The cry is, still they come!"

We have just received the following letter, announcing the withdrawal of *seven* persons in Alamance County:

Graham, July, 1855.

To the Editors of the N. C. Standard:—We, the undersigned, citizens of Alamance County, having been induced by false representations to join the "American" *alias* Know-Nothing party, and being dissatisfied with the action, aims, and objects of said organization, do hereby declare ourselves severed from all connection with it, henceforth and forever; and warn all good citizens against its evil tendency and influence.

JOSEPH A. FAUCETT,
THEODORE F. BRADSHAW,
JAMES TURNER,
ANDERSON THOMPSON,
JAMES B. STUART,
W. F. SIMPSON,
JAS. T. BRADSHAW,

E. G. Reade—the "Maine Law."

It is reported, and the report is believed to be true, that E. G. Reade, Esq., the K. N. candidate for Congress in the Greensborough District, is the author of the "Pickled Rod" letters, in which the real friends of temperance in this State are so severely lectured and denounced.

It is also reported that E. G. Reade, Esq., is in favor of a prohibitory liquor law—that is, a law to prevent the sales of ardent spirits, *to search houses for ardent spirits,* and to punish persons who drink and who will not tell where they got their liquor, as is the case at present in the State of New York.

Are these things so? Is Mr. Reade thus opposed to the liberty of the citizen?

Mr. Reade and Mr. Rayner are both Know Nothing leaders; but Mr. Reade is for a law prohibiting the sale of liquors, while Mr. Rayner, as at Franklinton, denies that Know Nothingism has any connection with the Maine law, and as a proof of the fact pours out and drinks a stiff toddy in the presence of the audience. Verily these Know Nothing leaders have "spread their net to catch birds of every feather."

Democrats, to the Polls!

You will be called upon, brother Democrats, to vote in the various Congressional Districts on Thursday the 2d day of August, for Representatives in Congress. This election will be the most important one, in many respects, ever held in the State. *Are you ready?*

Remember that you will have to meet a sworn and secret foe, who will resort to any thing to defeat a fair expression of your will. Be ready yourselves, see that your neighbors are ready, and go to the polls *early in the morning,* and WORK, WORK, WORK *for the cause till the sun goes down.*

Our prospects are bright, but to ensure victory WE MUST PUT FORTH ALL OUR STRENGTH.

Appointments.

Messrs. Branch and Shepard, the candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Beulah's, ...	Johnston, ...	July 25
Smithfield, ...	"	" 26
O'Neal's, ...	"	" 27
Boon Hill, ...	"	" 28

Shepard Extinguished in Warren.—A friend writes us that the exposure which has been made of Mr. Shepard, in connection with the recommendation of Mr. McGowan, has put a complete extinguisher on him in Warren. At a precinct referred to, he will not get a single vote. The Democrats and Anti-Know-Nothings of Warren will give a glorious account of themselves on the day of the election.

Gen. Cass Sounder than Southern Know Nothings.—A friend in Warrenton has called our attention to the language in the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform, which "expressly preternits any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory." This language was adopted mainly by Southern men—Southern men are silent in relation to the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories; but Gen. Cass, a Northern man and a Democrat, made one of the ablest efforts of his life, on the floor of the Senate, to prove that Congress has *no* power to prohibit slavery in the Territories. We ask slaveholders to think of these facts.

Good News from Nash!

We learn that the Democrats of Nash are thoroughly aroused, and that Mr. Branch's majority will range between ten and eleven hundred. Mr. Shepard, we are assured, cannot poll more than one hundred votes.

We call upon our friends in Granville, Orange, and Johnston to be on the alert, and to bring out their full strength. The Know-Nothing leaders, we have reason to know, are counting on the supposed lukewarmness of some of the Orange and Granville Democrats. Forewarned is to be forearmed.

Another Failure.—A friend writes us from Concord, Cabarrus, under date the 20th, as follows: "The Know Nothings were to have a mass meeting here on Monday but the mass meeting turned out to be a *small concern.*"

Election Returns.—Our friends in the various Counties throughout the State, will oblige us very much by sending us, at the earliest moment possible, returns of the elections.

Wake County.

We learn that A. M. Lewis, G. H. Wilder, and E. D. Smith, Esquires, addressed a large collection of the people at Barny Jones' precinct on Saturday last. We have heard all the speeches spoken of in high terms, but that of Mr. Lewis is represented to have been a very able effort.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Club to-night (Tuesday) at the Court-House. Mr. Lewis is expected to speak.

We learn that Gen. W. Thompson, Esq., delivered a very able speech at Laws', Wake, on Saturday. It produced a marked effect upon the crowd.

We are gratified to learn that W. A. Allen, Esq., has taken the field, and will address the people at Green Level on the 26th, at Gulley's, Wake, on the 27th, and at Laws', on the first day of August.

On Tuesday next, the 31st, the Mass Meeting and barbecue will take place in Raleigh. Distinguished speakers are expected to be present. Democrats generally, and especially the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of this Congressional District, are cordially invited to attend.

☞ We learn that Mr. Rayner stated at Franklinton that the "Democratics were not smart—that if they had waited a little while the K. N's would have saved them the expense of publishing the *expose* of K. N. ism, by publishing it themselves." That is not only cool, but it is decidedly rich; and we propose to pay two cents reward for any man, woman or child in the United States that believe Mr. Rayner's assertion. The ruling passion of K. N. ism was strong with the Big Potatoe even in the death blows Dr Pritchard dealt him on that occasion.

K. N. Calculations.—The Star and Register, in making from 1200 to 1500 present at the K. N. mass meeting here last week, calculated thus: Four and four are forty-four and twice forty-four are 880, and carry five-hundred (for good measure) makes 1200 or 1500, or somewhere along there, more or less! The *fact* is there were about 350 present, counting men, boys and negroes, and about a fourth of the white men were Democrats.

Granville County.—A friend writes us the following cheering information from Granville: "I think Mr. Branch's majority in this County will be larger than Gov. Bragg's was. The Know-Nothing leaders are evidently disheartened. They look bad, and I have no doubt they feel bad, for they have certainly been doing very badly. The Democrats here who have joined the Order, are leaving it rapidly; and I hear also of Whigs who are leaving."

From the South-Side Democrat.

Personal Difficulty on the Stump.

Hamilton, Martin Co., N. C., July 18th.

Dear Dem.—We had quite an excited political discussion at this place to-day between Hon. H. M. Shaw and Robert Treat Paine, Esq., the former the Democratic, the latter the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in the 1st District of

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* oncern is connected with one of the*j*

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.

Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common
Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents' fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 3½ cts. per lb;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, East or west of Hillsboro', will be $2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

June 27, 1855. 63—3m.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September,' 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Marisailbo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Boulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:

(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCERIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bohea, Rio and Laguirs Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Snuff and Segars. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by the box at factory prices. At

LITCHFORD & COOKE'S.

June 26, 1855. 62—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

HARDING.

May 25, 1855 48—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Turough Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of its reign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak,*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but roughhewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, steam-son, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 13½ inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13½ to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13½ inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17½ inches, at the floorhead 12 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14½ feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, —— of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain.....	3,600 cubic feet, at	per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds, estimated at	20,400 " " at	per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to.....	6,000 " " at	per foot—
Total amount.....	30,000	$—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witnesses;

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature.)

(To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.)

June 27, 1855. 1081—w6w.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE CECILE LAFLEUR late of Paris and St. Petersburg, Professor of Autography (or the translation of character from handwriting) and Spiritual Writting medium, tenders her services to the sentimental and romantic, as well as an appreciating public generally, as an infallible channel whereby their fate in life may be veraciously exposed. Love affairs amicably adjusted, and their own or the character of their admirers faithfully portrayed. Correct signatures must be invariably sent, and confidence may be expected. Fee 50 cents. Address "Mademoiselle Cecile Lafleur," Richmond Va.

July 6, 1855. 1082—2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, July 16, 1855. To Wesley Buchanan and all my creditors.

Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided; and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Wesley Buchanan is plaintiff and I am defendant.

E. A. MOORE.

July 20, 1855. 79—413Aug.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
GROS DE NAPLES CANTON SILKS,
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 38—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 38—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Oct gon "
" Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange. To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c.. &c.

To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.

Orders from the country promply attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHAPEL HILL.—THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks for past patronage, and takes this opportunity of announcing to his friends that his line of hacks from Chapel Hill to Durham's station will, as heretofore, run in connection with the cars at that point, leaving Durham's immediately upon the arrival of the cars from the east and arriving at Chapel Hill daily at 10 o'clock, A. M. This is the nearest point from R. R. by 4 miles to C. H. He has the pleasure to state that he has made vast improvements in his line of hacks, by adding new and repairing old ones, and also by *reducing the fare. There will always be at Durham's extra hacks to accommodate any number of passengers.*

J. H. WATSON.

July 5, 1855. 63—5t.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months, ...	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough coruse of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President,*
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST.

LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.

W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan,
of Granville Co., N. C.

June 26, 1855. 62—8w.

WANTED, BY A NATIVE OF N. C., WHO IS a graduate of a Southern College and has had some experience as a teacher, a situation in an academy or private school. Address, D. E. Jordan, Roxboro', Person county, N. C., and state terms &c. The highest recommendstions will be given.

July 7, 1855. 66—5tpd.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

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Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fegan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy. Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now covor property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.* 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen years's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER,* which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
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TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	25
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For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

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Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w8w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

June 11th, 1855. E. L. HARDING. 58—sw.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

(PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geograp y and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	20,00
The same on Guitar,	8,00
Drawing and Painting,	
Oil Painting,	12,00
Needle Work,	15,00
Board per month,	5,00
Washing per month,	5,00
Musical Soirees will be given during each term.	1,00

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yr.

COTTON FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS 150 bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10 miles East of Raleigh.

N. PRICE.

July 22, 1855. 1076—w6w

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 52—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS

October 25, 1854, 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

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May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson, April 18, 1855. 42—1y.

**ANDREW J. STEDMA